

SPORTS

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT

Soviet Gracian Ronin wrestlers have won the first places in eight divisions at the International "Peer Gynt" Cup, which has ended in the Norwegian capital Oslo.

In the final bouts, the winners were Ralisl Nasibulov (1970 Saransk champion), champion of the 1981 Summer Tournament of the Soviet Nations (under 68 kg); 1981 world champion Mikhail Moshkovskiy of Moscow (under 71 kg); Taimuraz Apkhazava of Rostov (under 82 kg); and Igor Karyagin of Vilnius (under 90 kg), as well as Yevgeny Artyukhin (over 100 kg); ex-world champion Leonid Kazanashvili of Rostov (under 48 kg); the 1981 world cup winner Kamandal Madiarov of Minsk (under 62 kg); and Vasily Fu of Kiev (under 52 kg).

Rivals are known

The next, 14th European Table Tennis Championship, to be held in Moscow from April 11-23 this year, will be the most representative in the history of these contests. Table tennis players from 28 countries will play in the Small Sports Arena of the V. I. Lenin Central Stadium.

The championship will traditionally be started off by team events. The Soviet men's and women's teams will be among the 12 best. In their sub-division, the Soviet players will encounter national teams from West Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. In individual contests, our table tennis players are to meet Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, West German, Polish and Italian competitors.

GALA ON WATER

The 3rd International Swimming Tournament for the "Soviet Women" magazine drew nearly 40 contestants from Bulgaria, Austria, Sweden, Cuba and the USSR. The singles' event was won by Cuban silver medallist Alexandra Wirsich of Austria.

Special attention centered on the duel competition, which has only recently been admitted to the Summer Olympics programme. The swimmers were Hispano college students Natalia Prieto and Teresa Perez, and Valeria Cisneros and Irina Potomikina of the USSR who ran up to them.

Olga SHIRONINA

In the photo: Natalia Prieto and Teresa Perez in action.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



Having won the third, decisive match in the finals over Zalgiris, the GAC basketball-players have again become USSR champions. In the photo: a tense moment during the match.
Photo by Sergei Proskov

YOUTHFUL BIATHLONERS COMPETE

André Schmisch, of the GDR, has won the 15 km event at the world junior biathlon championship at Chamonix, France. Last year's 10 km world champion now clocked 54 min 16.01 sec. with a three-minute penalty.

Sergel Antonov, of the USSR, placed second in 54.02.07 (1) and his teammate Valery Medvedev third, in 54.48.09. Another Soviet participant, Pavel Antipov, came fourth in 55.40.03.



"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers its brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

THEY WILL COMPETE IN OTTAWA

The USSR Figure Skating Federation has named the national team for the world championship to be held in Ottawa, Canada, on March 19-24.

Few changes have been made to the side which competed at the Olympics — the new additions are the young dancing pair of Lyudmila Kolyeva and Andris Kalnins, coached by Inna Redina, and the already well-established duet of Yelena Balanova and Alexei Solov'yov, trained by Lyudmila Pakhomova.

The team is led by pairs Olympic winners Yelena Vaynshteyn and Oleg Vasilev, aided

by Olympic pairs bronze medalists Larisa Selentsova and Oleg Makarov.

Our chief dancing triplets are Olympic silver medalists Matilya Besenyanova and Andrey Bukin and this season's discovery, bronze Olympic candidates Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

Olympic bronze medalists Ira Nizovets and youth Olympic bronze medalists Alexei Konstantinov will enter the women's singles, while European champion Alexander Fedorov and Vladimir Kotin are set to avenge their poor Olympic showing in the men's sing-

RUGBY PLAYERS AFTER 'WINTER REST'

The 20th European rugby championship in group A resumed after the winter recess with a game between France and Italy. Also included were another four teams, among them the Soviet one. The all-winners of this tournament, France who did poorly last season placing behind Romania, Italy and the USSR, will enter the silver medals, 33-16 (12-3), in the town of Chalon-sur-Saône.

The USSR will next face against Morocco in Casablanca on May 6, Poland in Warsaw on May 20, and with France in Moscow on May 31.

Photo: MIRHANOV

IN PREPARATION FOR THE FINAL GAMES

The national teams of Belgium, West Germany, France and Spain have played friendlies in preparation for the final matches of the European Championship.

Friendship scheduled for summer in France, Brussels: 0-1 to the West Germans. Paris: At the Parc des Princes Stadium, where the opening and final matches of the European Championship are to be played, the French defeated local team heart 21-0.

The French captain, Michel Platini, voted best footballer of the year, did splendidly.

He not only scored 10 goals, but also maintained complete control of the center of the field, masterfully launching his team's vigorous attacks.

Luxembourg, Spain had difficulty in defeating Luxembourg 1-0.

Throughout the first half of the Spanish were unable to break through the well-organized defense mounted by the best reinforcing their game by making some replacements during the break, the Spanish team avoided their only goal.

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Round the Soviet Union

A MAJOR SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY IN THE AREA OF CHEMISTRY OF BURNING HAS ENTERED THE STATE REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES OF THE USSR. A group of scientists in Moscow has detected previously unknown processes which take place in the course of interaction between chemical elements in the burning of solid compounds. Proceeding from this discovery, scientists have synthesized near-

ly three hundred simple and complex compounds which will speed up progress in science and technology in such areas as metallurgy, and mechanical, electrical and radio engineering.

THE FOURTH POWER BLOCK RATED AT A MILLION KILOWATTS HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT THE V. I. LENIN CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT, ONE OF THE BIGGEST NUCLEAR STATIONS IN THE COUNTRY. Since its first power block went into operation, more than 62 thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity have been generated at Chernobyl.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



There are about 30 monuments to Vladimir Lenin in the capital, including this one which stands before the Lenina Electromechanical Factory in Pavlovskaya Street (alt. photo). The monument to Minin and Pozharsky is in Red Square. It is the first piece of sculpture to be erected in Moscow. Unveiled in 1810 it gave expression to the patriotic sentiments inspired by the expulsion of Napoleon from Moscow in 1812. It commemorates the achievement of the Russian people who two centuries earlier, in 1612, had liberated their country from foreign invaders. The monument shows Kozma Minin, one of the leaders of the people's militia against the Polish and Lithuanian intervention, as he summons Prince Pozharsky to take military command of the militia.



KONSTANTIN CHERENKO: WE PROCEED FROM OUR DESIRE TO STRENGTHEN PEACE

The policy which the Soviet leadership has collectively adopted and implemented both in this country and elsewhere, will continue.

It was stressed by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during his meeting with Hans-Joachim Vogel, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and chairman of this party's faction at the Bundestag who is now in Moscow.

The continuity in our foreign policy means first and foremost

Konstantin Chernenko empha-

sized that we must do

what we can to make an

international catastrophe impossible. It means that we should seek to end a real turnaround in the tragic development of events in the world. It means we should move along the road of equitable cooperation between states, based on peaceful coexistence. This is the spirit in which we are ready to act jointly with all political and public forces, with all governments which pursue similar objectives.

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THE WORLD

AMERICANS CONDEMN WHITE HOUSE MILITARISM

New York. The sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations is a result of the foreign and military policies of the Reagan administration, said Paul Whrae, a prominent American

ENCROACHMENTS INTO ETHIOPIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde has resolutely condemned the mass arming of sophisticated weapons to the Sudan from the United States. Addressing a press conference here, he declared that the setting up of this "air bridge" provides graphic evidence of the existence of the "Washington-Khartoum" axis whose aim is to encroach on the independence of Ethiopia and to subvert its territorial integrity. The frantic arming of American weapons to the Sudan also shows that the government in Khartoum has no sincere desire to take part in a constructive dialogue to normalize relations between the two neighbouring states. On its part, the farsighted Ethiopia realises its desire to live in peace with the Sudan on the basis of respect for the principles of national unity and territorial integrity.

However, his country will never yield to imperialist blackmail, and in the present situation it is not considered expedient to hold the conference scheduled in Nairobi between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

At the end of last week, the First Vice-President of the Sudan Omar Mohammed al-Tayeb made an official announcement from Washington about the establishment of the "air bridge" between the two countries for urgent arming of American weapons to the Sudan. In this respect, political observers have expressed the opinion that the United States is attempting to aggravate Sudan-Ethiopian relations and to create another booted of tension in Africa.



I heard that in Italy there is a shortage of people for guarding historical monuments.

Drawing by Konstantin Ryabtsev

RESPONSE Elections in El Salvador: a superface to beat them all

It is not the first time that Washington has masterminded all manner of shameful farces but the "presidential elections" in El Salvador scheduled for March 25 will go down in history, without doubt, as a super-lame to beat them all.

First, the outcome of the elections was decided in advance. The Salvadorans are offered a rather peculiar choice — they have to vote for either the rightists or the ultrarightists. Both Napoleon Duarte and Roberto D'Aubuisson, the chief candidates, are tyrants and cruel hangmen responsible for the death of 45,000 of their compatriots.

Second, the "election campaign" itself has unprecedented character. In El Salvador it was marked by unheard-of repression and intimidation of potential voters — the aim being to drum up "massive" support for participation in American-Hon-

durian games designed to show support for the authorities in El Salvador. This, together with the dispatch of the circuit carrier "America" to the region, bolts down to logistic support for the elections.

The White House is also very active. It has busily provided the Salvadoran authorities with 4,000,000 dollars for the organization of the elections. Extreme concern over the lack of ammunition in the Salvadoran army (for how can there be "free expression" of will without arms?) it started pushing through the Senate a bill on urgent military aid for the regime.

Finally, 2000 American troops are being moved to the Honduran border with El Salvador for participation in American-Hon-

Nikolai ZABORIN

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

LEBANON: THE DANGER REMAINS

The decision to convene a conference in Leusanne as a first step in reconciliation in Lebanon was the outcome of a whole range of substantive changes which recently occurred in this

The Italian and British military contingents left Beirut. The American Marines were moved to the Sixth Fleet ships, and the French have decided to withdraw their troops in the nearest future having become convinced of the disgrace which could befall them for playing up to the American policy of "twisting" in Lebanon.

Thus exploded the myth of the peace-keeping mission of the "multinational forces" of several NATO states in that country. And it happened not by itself, but as a result of stubborn resistance by the Front for National Salvation now leading the struggle for the freedom and independence of Israel.



dependence of the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people.

The fleeing of the "multinational forces" from Beirut indicates that the solution of the Lebanon problem has entered its most important aspects of foreign policy. The May agreement virtually turned Lebanon into a protectorate of Israel.

The national patriotic forces naturally could not reconcile themselves to that. Mass desertions by Moslem soldiers from the army led to a situation in which Washington's strategists were deprived of the hope of doing away with the Lebanese patriots at the hands of the Lebanese themselves. In these conditions the presence of the "multinational forces" acquired a particularly interventionist nature.

Now there are practically no American forces left in Beirut. But this does not mean that there is no longer any outside threat for the Lebanon — if still hangs over the country.

That, the US milled fist — the

Sixth Fleet — is still lying close to the Lebanese shores. The emergency visit to Beirut by Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger produced nothing but anxiety among the Lebanese. Long bitter experience has taught them that "peace mission" junkets by high-placed American emissaries only lead to new heavy bloodshed.

Second, there is still the threat from the south where Israel keeps her occupation army and may at any time launch it against the national patriotic forces. Tel Aviv has repeatedly claimed that should Beirut abrogate the agreement, Israel would not withdraw her troops from the country.

Due to US-Israel policies, the Lebanese President, Amin Gemayel was faced by the following choice: either to reject the agreement and thus open the way for the national dialogue and reconciliation or, by supporting it, to plunge the country into the maelstrom of a fresh bitter civil war. He chose the first option.

At the UN Security Council the USA refused to guarantee Lebanon against armed or any other interference in the event that the "multinational forces" are replaced by UN troops as suggested by France. The Indians are that Washington is still hoping to regain lost ground in the country with the help of Israel and her agents there.

CHILEANS CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE

Buenos Aires. Chilean union leaders have appealed to all working people in an effort to close that gap between a single powerful centre. In the joint response they have adopted it is felt that the labour centre will unite the broadest strata of working people for the defence of basic human rights.

The main purpose of the trade union organization will be to "wage a relentless struggle against dictatorship, to defend democracy".

United actions can bring victory and cause the downfall

Photo by AP-TASS



CONTRADICTIONS CONCERNING 'ACCIDENT'

San Francisco. The death has occurred of a worker C. Mish in the hospital of the American city of Las Vegas, Nevada. According to the medical bulletin, the cause of death was serious injuries to his internal organs and broken bones after an accident at the Rainier Mesa testing range during tests of a nuclear device in the same state.

Mercenaries against Nigeria

Logos. Former leaders of the National Party of Nigeria who have taken refuge in the USA and Britain are recruiting mercenaries in the West with the aim of invading Nigeria and capturing power there. Certain transnational corporations are helping them to form "soldiers of fortune" units.

The plot is led by former chairman A. Akinloye, former Senate President J. Waya, former Minister of Commerce B. M. Yinsu, as well as former Federal Minister of Transport U. A. Dikko. The latter has disclosed a "holy war" on the present Nigerian administration and is making contact with highly placed officials in the United States, Britain and France in order to secure their support.

Discontent with the military rule in Pakistan is also known by those who usually support the authorities.

Wernau. In the first few months of the present year Western radio stations broadcasting in Berlin have been actively "analysing" the left wing of people's power in Poland, writes the "Tribune L'Est" newspaper. Those responsible for the Radio Free Europe and Voice of America broadcasts are doing their utmost to cast a slur on the party that a new society has been constructed in Poland. The radio saboteurs contest the leading role played by the Polish United Workers' Party in the construction of socialism, they claim being to distort the universal principles of socialism. They bent on foiling up national and petty bourgeois capitalism, hoping to subvert the political and social structures of the Polish People's Republic from within.

Hypocritical statements by such of such "assessments" of the 40-year-old people's state are made by "experts on Polish affairs" who dominate the airwaves.

Such statements are a reflection of the deliberate distortion of reality in the warped mirror presented by "NATO saboteurs" in the newspaper headquarters, the newspaper stresses. Via slander and lies accusations they try to cast a shadow over and to play down the obvious progress in the development of Polish society and the achievements of the party, of Polish communists under the leadership of the party, of Polish communists over the past forty years of power.

Debt. During the annual budgetary session of the Indian Parliament, held before the 1984/85 financial year begins on April 1, the government presented a survey of the state of the Indian economy. In the present financial year of 1983/84 the Indian economy is developing successfully according to the main indices. Agriculture has seen a six per cent overall growth in GNP. A bumper grain harvest of 142-million tonnes was gathered, increased by 4.2 per cent. Oil production has grown to almost 27-million tonnes as compared with

21 million last year. One hundred and forty tonnes of coal have been extracted. The area of irrigated land has almost reached 5.6 million hectares. There has been a slight reduction in the foreign balance of trade deficit.

A special report examines the operation of the state government sector in the Indian economy. More than two hundred major associations and enterprises in this sector have earned 6,180 million rupees net profit. New major investments have been made in the government sector, and there has been some growth in the export output of government-run enterprises.

MN INFORM

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

WITHOUT LEAVING THEIR LECTURE-ROOM THE STUDENTS OF THE CIVIL AVIATION ACADEMY IN LENINGRAD CAN LEARN TO PILOT PLANES THROUGH BUSY "AIR-CROSSINGS" RIGHT TO THE RUNWAY OF THE AIRDROME. They can do it by means of the newly introduced complex with the "Stai" electronic system, which simulates air traffic control in the zone of a large airport.

ANCIENT SONGS AND DANCES OF THE INHABITANTS FROM THE KAMANDOR-SKIYE ISLANDS WERE REVIVED IN THE REPERTOIRE OF THE UNANGAN (ALEUT) AMATEUR ENSEMBLE, WHICH PERFORMED FOR THEIR COUNTRYMEN. The ensemble was set up a little more than a year ago but it has already become popular on the native island in the Pacific Ocean. The artists showed the original art of Aleut in the rooms, port workers, loggers and riverbank-breeders of Kamchatka. They also performed in Moscow.

WATER FROM THE DNEIPER RIVER HAS REACHED THE CITY OF KNAROVY, AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE IN THE UKRAINE. It comes along a new 150-kilometre aqueduct which starts at the Dniper-Danube Canal. The aqueduct, which is electronically controlled, has a number of high-pressure pumping stations which lift the water to a height of nearly one hundred metres.



A FAMILY ENSEMBLE

The Migalyuk family (photo) lives in the town of Chernovtsy in the Ukraine. Vyacheslav and Nica Migalyuk have eight children. As is the case with all big families, the parents have a lot on their hands. The Migalyuk's favourite pastime in which they all take part is singing.

Stronger than steel

Milling cutters which are now being produced commercially at the Sestroretsk tool-making factory in the Leningrad Region, can cut hard metals, such as tempered steel, at the high speed of thirty metres per second.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FIVE YEARS BETWEEN ELECTIONS

The changes which have taken place in the life of the Soviet people during the five years since the previous elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet are described in an article in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

Real per capita income, which is the most general indicator of growth in living standards, has gone up by 13 per cent. This is one of the highest rates in the world. There is also a notable rise in the monetary incomes of the population. Compared with five years ago, the wages and salaries of factory and office workers have gone up by 14 per cent, and of collective farmers — by more than a quarter. There has been a 22 per cent increase in payments and benefits from the public consumption funds which now amount to an average of 495 roubles per person a year. Fifty million people, or every fifth Soviet citizen, have improved their housing conditions over the past five years.

Every more and more measures are taken by the state to improve material standards and the cultural level of the Soviet people. In this respect, the social programme for the current economic year is no exception. The measures it envisages encompass all spheres of life — recreation and labour, incomes and consumption, housing conditions and everyday life, as well as cultural activities and spare time. There is one exceptional feature about the programme, however — in 1984 the most important indices of growth in national well-being will increase faster than last year, and even faster than the targets envisaged in the present five-year plan.

WIND IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA reports on recent successful tests of a proving range outside Moscow of the prototype of an advanced wind-powered electric motor. Though it was set up in an area not prone to high wind, or an average wind speed of 4 mps the unit had a capacity of 224 W. It is believed that a wind speed of 8 mps would raise its capacity eightfold.

polish the milled part, as in one run, the cutter, which operates noiselessly, does as much grinding as twenty runs of a grinding wheel.

Milling-tool operators have thus been provided with a new generation of cutters. By taking advantage of the qualities of synthetic cutting materials, engineers have created a technology which increases the efficiency of the tools dozens of times.

The new milling cutters are partly made out of cobalt, a surprising synthetic material. They last much longer than previous models, although they cost about the same.

Among the areas in this country with constant high winds is the northern coastline stretching for several thousand kilometres, the newspaper points out. The mean annual wind speed there exceeds 8 mps. Its rational use to be made of the stations they could fully cover power demand in such regions. Among other windy areas are the Rodov and Volgograd regions, southern Kazakhstan, the mountain regions of the Crimea, and the Pacific coastline. Moscow engineers are working hard to design reliable, high-powered wind stations.

In the current five-year plan period it is already planned to begin constructing one of these electric stations in a high wind area, the newspaper notes.

Researchers are looking for ways to make fuller use of wind power. Constant wind flows known as jet flows have been spotted in the temperate zone eight to ten kilometres above sea level close to the bottom of the troposphere and stratosphere. Gale-force winds of 80 to 100 mps hold sway there. Over Moscow, for instance, at this altitude there are winds of 40 mps.

So why not erect wind stations in the sky? Appropriate designs have already been developed in this country.

HOW TO USE COAL FROM THE KANSK-AND-ACHINSK FIELD

A scientific and technical programme designed by Soviet specialists to provide the answer to this question is described in the NTR PROBLEMY I RISHENIYA magazine.

The Kansk-and-Achinsk brown coal field is unique. Located in the Krasnoyarsk Territory in Siberia, it stretches for eight hundred kilometres in the Kemerovo and Irkutsk regions. At shallow depths it has a geological receive of coal estimated at more than four hundred thousand million tonnes.

Apart from permanent preschool centres, summer kindergartens and Young Pioneer camps are organized, catering for five million children including two million preschoolers per year. In 1983, additional benefits were introduced to cover the cost of accommodation in Young Pioneer camps. Half of this accommodation is granted free of charge, and the rest is provided at twenty per cent of its nominal cost.

In the first place it has been decided to build power-

1,000,000 million kilowatt-hours of energy

Power stations in the Irkutsk Region have now registered 1,000,000 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. This marks the 30th anniversary of large-scale power industry in Siberia.

Todays the power stations of the Irkutsk area, such as the Irkutskaya, the Bratskaya, the Ushinskaya hydroelectric stations and a number of thermal power stations, generate more than 60,000 million kilowatt-hours of energy a year. The power industry of the region has become a basis for the development of enormous energy intensive complexes for the production of aluminum, cellulose, and the products of chemistry and petrochemistry.

At the beginning of this year the Irkutsk power system began operating at maximum capacity. Along eighty power transmission lines, electricity is also being supplied to the Krasnoyarsk Territory and the Baikal-Amur Railway.

Reservoir in the Caucasus

A reservoir holding more than four million cubic metres of water will guarantee stable harvests of grain, vegetables and fruit in the north of Armenia, a republic to the Caucasus. Over two thousand hectares of land in the Caucasus mountain ranges will be brought to life.

The reservoir, a kilometre and a half above the sea level, is the 40th project for minor irrigation built over the past few years on farms in the north of Armenia.

Today, every fourth hectare in the republic is irrigated.

At present, over 300 reservoirs are contributing towards better harvests in Armenia. It is intended to increase that number by one-third before the 11th five-year plan period comes to an end in 1985. Under the Soviet Food Programme, the area of irrigated land in the republic, as compared with the previous five-year period, is to be doubled.

Engineers have created a technology which increases the efficiency of the tools dozens of times.

The new milling cutters are partly made out of cobalt, a surprising synthetic material. They last much longer than previous models, although they cost about the same.

During World War II, when German fascists took the brickwork apart. Prior to restoration, researchers had a lot of homework to do. Master masons at restorations workshops laid a new entrance porch, decorated the windows with tracery, stucco mouldings and gave the walls and the slanting roofs a new coat of paint.

The restored monument will be used by the regional library as a book repository.

HOME NEWS

THE FIRST MAN TO GO UP INTO SPACE

On March 9, this country will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary since the birth of the world's first traveller in space, Yuri Gagarin. It was nearly 23 years ago on April 12, 1961, that Vostok, the first spaceship, took him on a voyage into the Universe.

Below we reprint some of the tributes paid by prominent people all over the world to this outstanding success of Soviet science and technology.

In his speech, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Indian Prime Minister, noted that the successful Soviet launching of a manned spaceship and its return to Earth was a striking scientific achievement and above all of Soviet scientists. This is a real triumph for mankind, he said. It must make us think even more about the insanity of wars on our small planet.

Bernard Lovell, Director of the Jodrell Bank observatory in Britain, described Yuri Gagarin's flight as the greatest scientific achievement in the history of mankind.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary since the birth of the world's first cosmonaut, the USSR Cosmonautics Federation has issued a Yuri Gagarin jubilee medal. It will be awarded to scientists, designers, engineers, economists and other specialists who design space rocket technology, take part in training astronauts, and in testing and launching space probes.

The medal can be awarded to foreign nationals for achievements in the exploration of the cosmos and in promoting the cause of international scientific cooperation in space. The medal will also be presented to writers and journalists for their contributions to publishing achievements in space.

LIBRARY IN AN OLD CATHEDRAL

The 18th-century Saviour-Transfiguration cathedral in Smolensk in the Russian Federation, has been restored to its original look.

The cathedral was ravaged

OF INTEREST

Mystery of the 'Unknown Old Man' revealed

A portrait of the 18th-century scientist, Leonard Euler done by a German painter in the scientific lifetime has been found in the Tsiyakov Gallery reserve collection.

Euler made a considerable contribution to the development of the mathematical sciences. Schoolchildren throughout the world still study logarithms and by him. Born in Switzerland, he moved to Russia Academy of Sciences. Until quite recently it was believed that the portrait of his life, was in the possession of the Museum of the Arts but this country only had the sketch prints.

This theory has now been shown to be mistaken by G. Andreyeva, a member of the Tsiyakov Gallery staff. Combing the portraits of "An Old Man" done by the gallery's collection with oil painting and photographs of a canvas belonging to the Geneva Museum, she discovered that the "unknown" elderly Tsiyakov Gallery portrait is an original work has been confirmed by X-ray examination.

Places to visit

The world's biggest bell

The enormous Tsar Bell stands to frost at the Great Bell Tower in the Kremlin in Moscow. Weighing 200 tonnes, it is the biggest bell in the world and is made of cast iron. It has no equals. It was cast in 1733-1735 by the Russo masters, the leather and saw Mordovia.

A huge 11-tonne fragment of the bell lies next to it. One story has it that the bell was still in the casting pit in 1737 when a fire raged the Kremlin to the ground. While the fire was being put out, water soaked through the bell and a "small piece" broke off. The Tsar Bell remained in the ground for a century.

Today, placed on a pedestal, it is one of the sights of our capital.



VIEWPOINT

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Academician Guri MARCHUK,

Vice-Chairman, USSR Council of Ministers; Chairman, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology

We need more efficient research, in all the sciences. This is required by a number of objective factors which have been complicating the economic development of our country in the eighties. First and foremost, we are referring to lower growth in the able-bodied population, and therefore to the inability to hood industrial potential through increasing the workforce. The second adverse factor is the need to develop natural resources in the harsh conditions of Siberia and the Far East, as the more invariably cited deposits are just about exhausted.

Major oil and gas, coal, non-ferrous metal and other raw material bases are to be established in the vast steppe — beyond the Urals and especially along the Amur River. The volcano, which for a long time has been considered inactive, achieved majorly after a catastrophic blast on March 30, 1956, which broke apart a third of its summit. It has since periodically come to life.

The eruption was observed by volcanologists flying over

Road builders in the Caspian area believe that before long asphalt will no longer be needed to build and repair motorways. A cheaper and stronger type of road surface has been invented by scientists from the Institute of Petroleum Chemistry and Natural Salts, at the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Its main component are petroleum bituminous rocks from local oil fields, and refuse from the polyethylene industry.

Asphalt is little suitable for desert roads. A year or two after being laid, it crumbles and bulges due to excess mineral salts in the soil and atmosphere, and because of sharp changes in temperature between the seasons. Besides, the surface is utterly free of potholes or bulges. Indeed, it looks as if a steam-roller has only just gone over it.

This implies that industrial performance has to be improved despite low gravity is the workforce. This can be achieved, first of all, through better equipment, through savings of input materials and energy and better productivity. In other words, we intend to improve the industrial facilities already in operation. Reconstruction and the introduction of advanced technology are the two most characteristic features of an intensive economy. Since reconstruction involves new technology, this will be done with selective assistance from research and development institutions, the USSR Academy of Sciences and university science and production amalgamates. We have already drawn up 170 large-scale inter-industrial state programmes for scientific and technological progress. These include the regional programmes for Siberia, the Urals and the Far East. They take more thorough account of local social, economic and natural conditions and allow for smoother coordination between academic, university and industrial science.

The main criterion for assessing the performance of any research team is its contribution to the development and introduction into industry of new equipment, advanced processes, etc., on the basis of fundamental and applied research. In view of the foregoing, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology keeps a close eye on the development of technological centres capable of shaping trends in any field. Such centres, already incorporated within research foundations, design bureaux and other agencies working for their respective industries.

ENTERTAINMENT

Film based on Indian legend

The last episode in the film, "The Legend of Love," made by film makers from Uzbekistan was shot in a small Indian village far not from a clay quarry on the bank of a river. The quarry is still used by local peasants. The film is based on the legend of how a youth from Tashkent set out in search of a young girl who lived in a poor

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballets. This season the Royal Ballet of London staged two ballets produced by Marius Petipa — "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky and "La Bayadere" by Minkus. Audiences have also been attracted by "Cinderella" with music by Prokofiev also staged by the Royal Ballet and by Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" produced by the London Festival Ballet.

Film. The Soviet film "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano" is highly popular with film lovers in San Francisco. The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper describes the film, which is being shown at one of the central cinemas in the city, as "the gem of world cinema."

Cooperation. A protocol relating to the organization of the forthcoming Days of Culture of the German Democratic Republic to be held in the Soviet Union has been signed in Moscow. This festival of friendship dedicated to the 35th anniversary since the establishment of the German Democratic Republic will take place in every Soviet constituent republic in the middle of October. Soviet audiences will be able to attend performances by the Dresden Opera, the Berlin Gorky Drama Theater, the Radio Leipzig Symphony Orchestra, and by leading GDR soloists.

Legendary name

An exhibition entitled "Simon Bolivar and Colombia" has opened to the USSR Union of Artists gallery of 25 Corky Street in Moscow. The show, which is dedicated to the 200th anniversary since the birth of Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), comprises the most comprehensive collection of art ever to have been exhibited outside Colombia. The drawings, sculpture and paintings on display were done more than one hundred years ago. Among them are portraits of the legendary warrior, paintings of battle scenes, and works dedicated to the most important events marking Columbia's road to independence.



Pietro Tenerani, "Bolívar a Horseback".

BRITISH LITERATURE POPULAR WITH SOVIET READERS

A recent cultural highlight in Britain was a display of books by British writers and poets which had been translated into Russian and other languages of the Soviet peoples. The books include such classic British authors as William Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Daniel Defoe, Robert Burns, Lord George Byron, Charles Dickens, John

'16th-20th-CENTURY EUROPEAN STILL LIFE' IN HERMITAGE

Twenty museums of the Soviet Union and the GDR have contributed to the exposition "16th-20th-Century European Still Life" which is being held in the Hermitage in Leningrad.

Forty-seven paintings have been loaned by the Dresden Gallery, as well as art museums in Berlin, Schweinfurt, Gotha, Weimar, Leipzig, Potsdam. The same number of canvases come from the Leningrad Hermitage collect-

Lyavonikha to go to Canada



Lyavonikha, one of the most popular amateur folk ensembles in Byelorussia, was founded 20 years ago. Since then its bright and tuneful style of folk performances has won recognition in its country and abroad.

Included in the ensemble's repertoire are Byelorussian folk dances, the Russian quadrille, the Moldavian "Chora" and "Syrova" and dances of the socialist countries.

There are more than 100 dancers in the company, which has toured the GDR and Poland, preparing for our audience. Lyavonikha is taking part in the International Folk Art Festival in Canada.

In the photo: dancer from the ensemble in their native city of Vitebsk.

TRADE PARTNER FROM ITALY

Soviet foreign trade organizations have a long-standing business link with Montedison, the Italian chemical concern. Mario Schinbanti, a well-known representative of Italian business circles and president of the firm said: Our Moscow visit was especially useful. We discussed important questions of mutual trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. Recently we celebrated the tenth anniversary of our first general agreement with the USSR Ministry for Fuel and Trade worth nearly 1,000 million dollars. Montedison delivers to the USSR of equipment of chemical facilities on an advanced competitive basis (we buy some of the goods produced by the chemical works).

Construction will soon be completed on the last two plants; there are about 40 of them altogether. We have ample opportunities of expanding mutually profitable links not just in the area of the chemistry and petrochemical industry, but also in agro-industrial complexes like pharmaceuticals in dairy and environmental protection he stressed.

The slogan is very busy. This season alone she sang Arias in a production of Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore" at the Covent Garden in London, and has recorded Prokofiev's cantata "Alexander Nevsky" with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra in Vienna.

I am to sing in "Il Trovatore" in Monte Carlo, she says. In London and at the Edinburgh Festival I will sing "The Song and Dances of Death" by Mussorgsky, give a solo concert and take part in a performance of Prokofiev's "Alexander Nevsky" cantata.

In Leningrad, I recently chaired the jury of an elimination vocal contest. Five of the winners who come from Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Voronezh, and Ashkhabad will enter the International Singing Competition in Sola which is to be held in June this year. In the autumn I will head the jury at the Clinton All-Union Contest of Vocalists, the eleventh contest to date, the singer odds.

It is to her remarkable vocal gifts, to the astonishing range of timbres expressed by her voice, to a rare musicality combined with enormous cruditude, to her great dramatic plasticity and artistry of which she is the full command, and to her talent for embodying an image on the stage plus tremendous emotional and spiritual power she moves

IRINA ARKHPOVA'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE



and romances, which make up a broad panorama of foreign, Russian and Soviet music. Some of the "Anthology of Russian Romance" concerto are to be given in Tallinn, Kiev, Minsk, Ufa and in Sverdlovsk, where I began my career singing at the local opera house on November 1, 1954.

Recognition came to Arkhipova in 1956 after her debut as Carmen in the Bolshoi, with one of the world's best tenors Mario del Monaco singing Jose. It was not only the beauty of her voice, but also Arkhipova's talent for acting that struck audiences. Since then she has sung almost all the mezzo-soprano parts in the Bolshoi repertoire of open houses abroad.

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audiences to engender — that Irina Arkhipova owes her fame.

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BUSINESS

SUDOIMPORT CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Eight hundred firms from eighty countries.

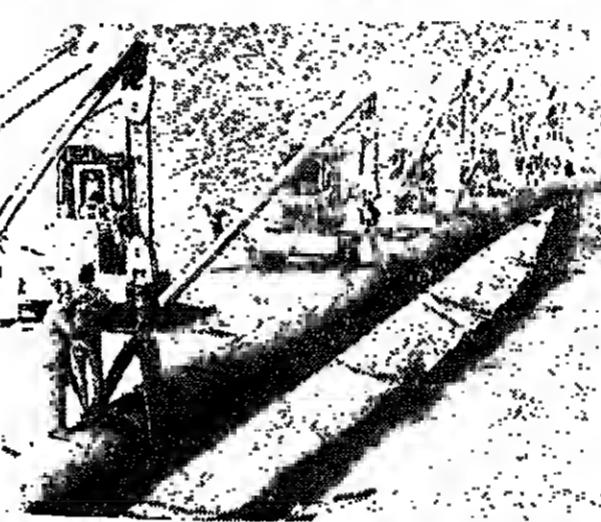
The dry cargo carriers, fishing vessels, hydrofoils and other ships from Soviet shipyards which Sudoimport sells are widely known throughout the world. The contract signed with the Danish firm is also important because the main angles of the ships will be manufactured in this country as will the radio navigation and other loading equipment to be installed on board.

This is a reflection of the successful development of our trade and economic cooperation.

ELECTRIC MACHINE-BUILDING IN THE GDR

On the possibilities of using the latest for industrial robots to improve and automate production processes.

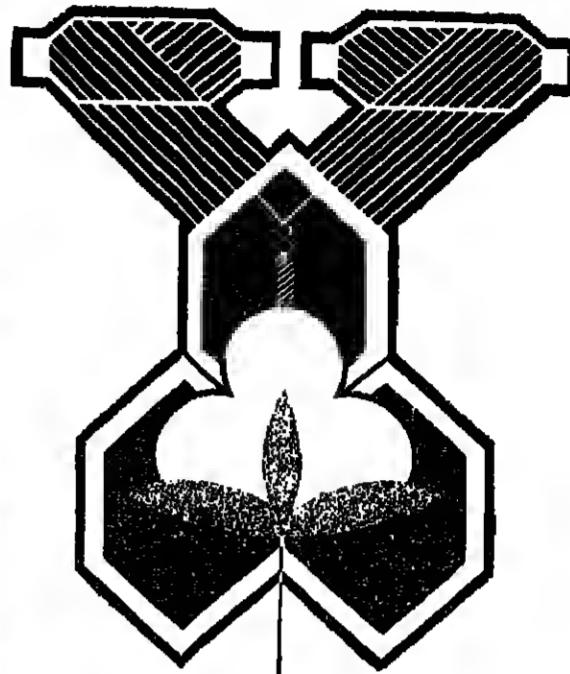
The Soviet Union is one of the biggest clients for goods produced by Elektromashinenbau. This plant promotes fruitful production contacts with Soviet enterprises, a good example being its cooperation with the Leningrad Electrosila association for the reconstruction and rationalization of production capacities.



The construction of the 421 km Tin Phuay-Haoui Massaoud gas pipeline in the republic of Algeria is a major stop in the further promotion of fruitful and mutually advantageous Soviet-Algerian economic cooperation.

Photo by I. Zotin (TASS Photo Service)

ADVANCED EQUIPMENT FOR PROFITABLE TEXTILE PRODUCTION:



PPM-120-MS

OPEN-END SPINNING FRAME for high-efficiency output of cotton and man-made fibre yarn

THE THROUGHPUT per single spinning station in THREE to FOUR times that of ring-spinning frames.

THE STANDARD DELIVERY is complete with devices for removal of lint and impurities, for yarn selection and bobbin changing and the production (spinning) air exhaust duct.

Yarn output rate, m/min to 80
Spinning cell rpm 40,000-50,000
Spinning stations 20B

Yarn produced, t/a:
cotton 50..15.4
man-made fibres 50..18.4

Weight, kg:
of silicon in can to 3
of yarn on bobbin to 2
Overall dimensions, mm 1470x595x1800
Weight of Frame, kg 5,500

35, Mozhayskaya Ul., 117330 Moscow, USSR.
Tel. 143-80-00, 143-87-51
Telex 41068 TBEX SU, 411228 TBEX SU

DTECHMASHEXPORT

Intourist news

THE OLD CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA

The small town of Trakai, which was the first capital of the Great Lithuania Principality, lies 27 km from Vilnius, Trakai and its picturesque castles are one of the most popular recreation spots in Lithuania today. Each year, more than a million Soviet and foreign tourists converge on this town.

Trakai's most interesting attraction is the imposing castle which stands on the island on Lake Galve. The castle was built in the 14th-15th centuries. Archaeologists have established that when the castle was being built on Lake Galve there were three other small islands nearby which the builders merged into one. The castle is built in the Gothic style. After 1410 the castle became the official summer residence of the great princes of Lithuania. The Gothic vaults of the castle were decorated with frescoes and stained-glass panels put into the windows.

Lovers of history and ethnography, visiting Trakai, will be interested to learn about the life and traditions of rare ethnic groups who used to live in the Crimea. Good kitchens and kitchen-gardens, they were invited to Trakai by the Great Prince Vytautas in the 15th century. Although many centuries have passed since then, the Krymians have preserved their traditions, language, crafts and even their national cuisine. At the Trakai restaurant and snack-bar one can sample Krymian food.

Restoration work on the castle began in 1951 and now it glitters like a jewel in a very beautiful spot.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

MARCH 13-15

Exhibition Hall, RFSR, Altai Union (4th Corky St.), 13 - Godzilov, "The Crossroads"; 15 - Zhurbin, "Penelope"; 16 - Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". A performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre; 14 - Mozart, "Eine kleine Nachtmusik"; 15 - Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 16 - Kremnikov, "Dorothy" (opera).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkin St.), 13 - Godzilov, "The Crossroads"; 14 - Verdi, "La Traviata"; 15 - Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera); 16 - Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 14, 15 - Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 16 - Kremnikov, "Dorothy" (opera).

Stalin Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 13 - Anatoly Kharlamov memorial competition.

March 13-15

rails, landscapes, still lifes. Daily, except Monday, 1 p.m. till 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

Concert Halls.

Big Concert Hall in the Olympic Village, 13, 14 - The Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble in a first-night performance of Strauss' ballet "Tristan und Isolde".

Unucky Osses (France).

A comedy, starring Pierre Richard and Gerard Depardieu, about the search for the kidnapped daughter of the president of a big company. Also, acting parts are given to young actors.

Cinema: "Novorossiisk" (47/21 Kuznetsky Most); 13 - Tsvetayev, "Kunikova S.I.", Metro Tsvetayev.

Stalin Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 13 - Anatoly Kharlamov memorial competition.

Racing.

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 14 and 16 - Racing and trotting. 8 p.m. (both days).

Sambo.

Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki), 13 - Anatoly Kharlamov memorial competition.

Sambo.

March 13-15

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